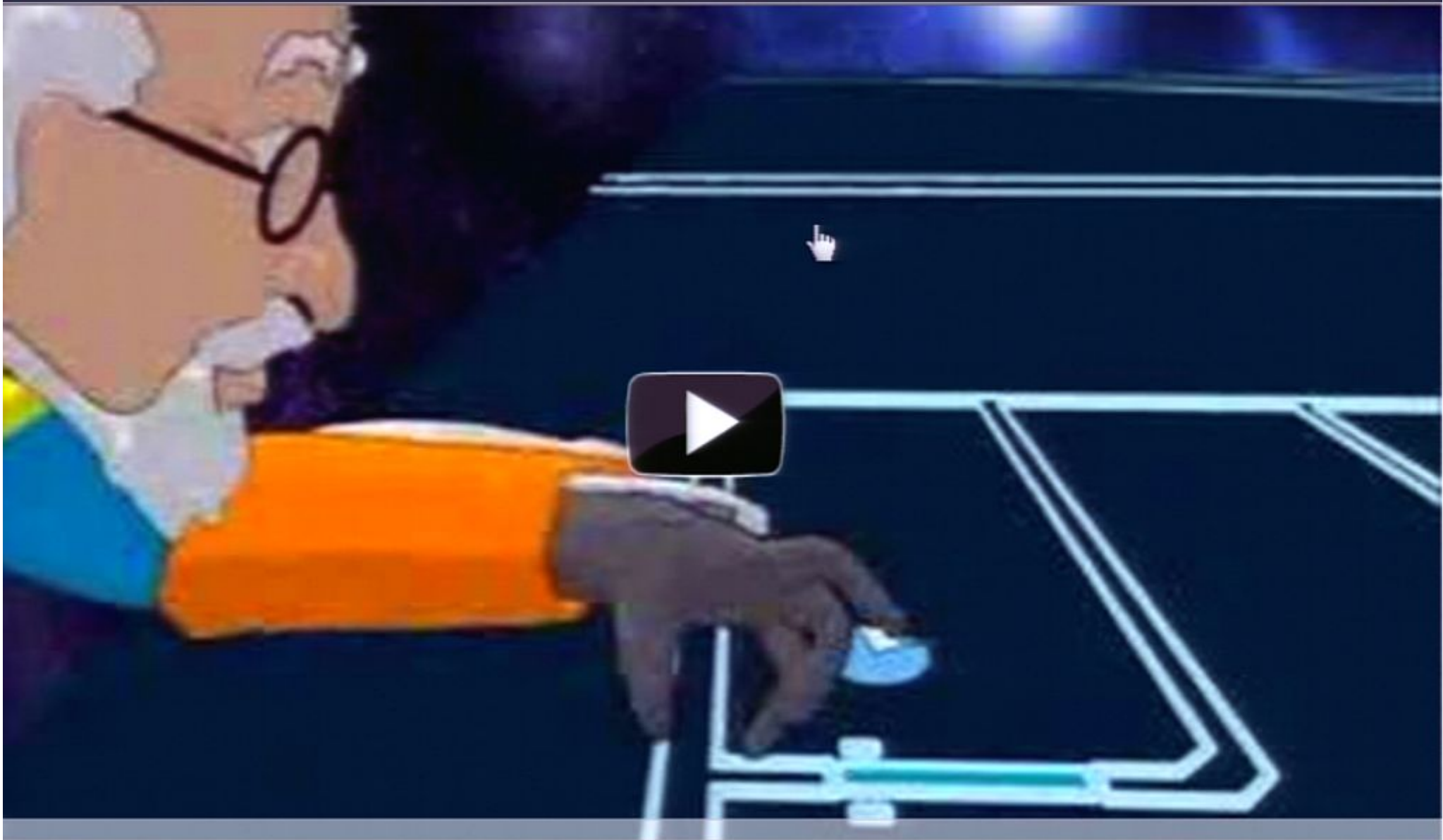


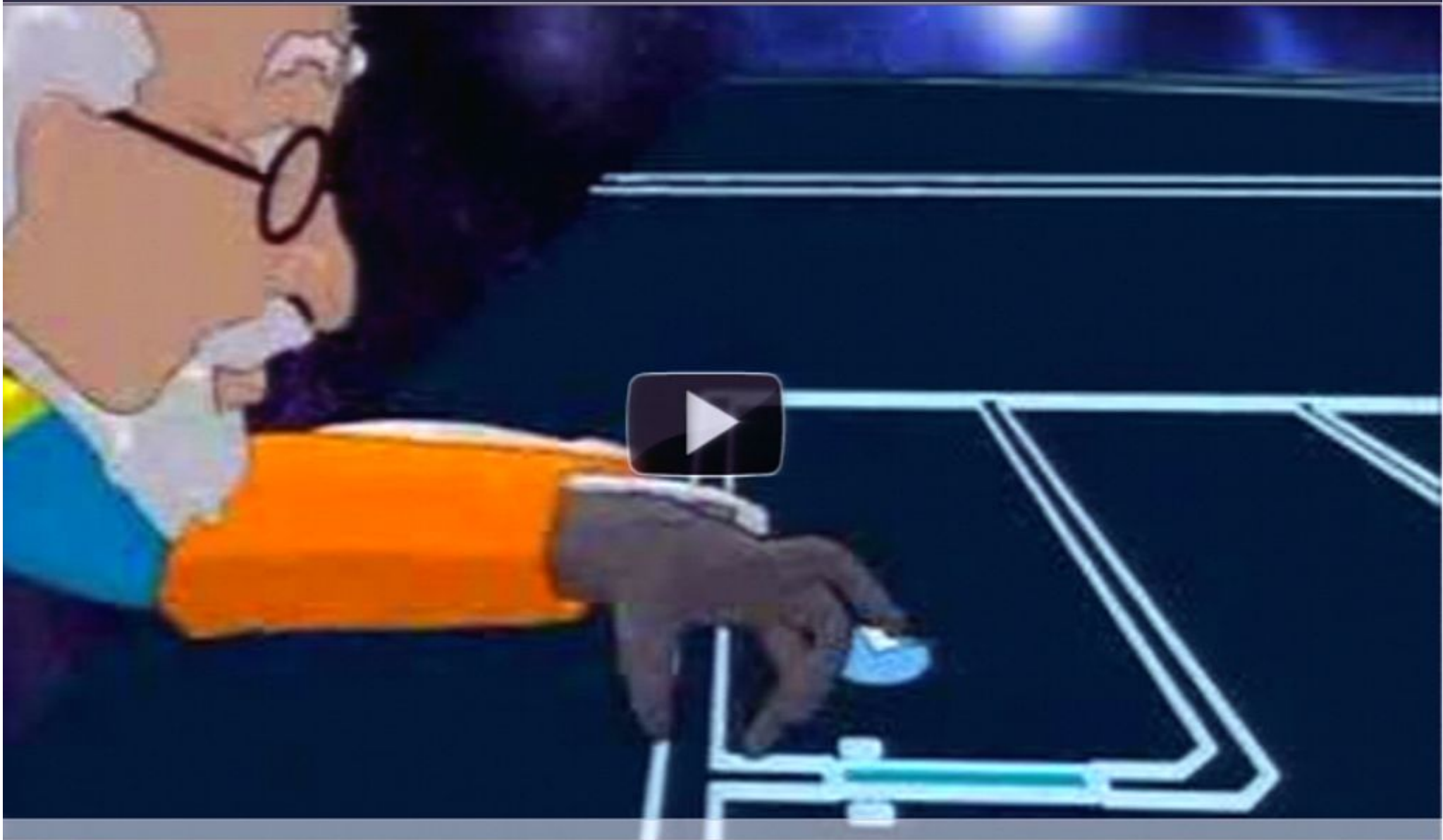
Title: Everyday Einstein - The GPS & Relativity - (Not Richard Epp, actually 3 ladies...)

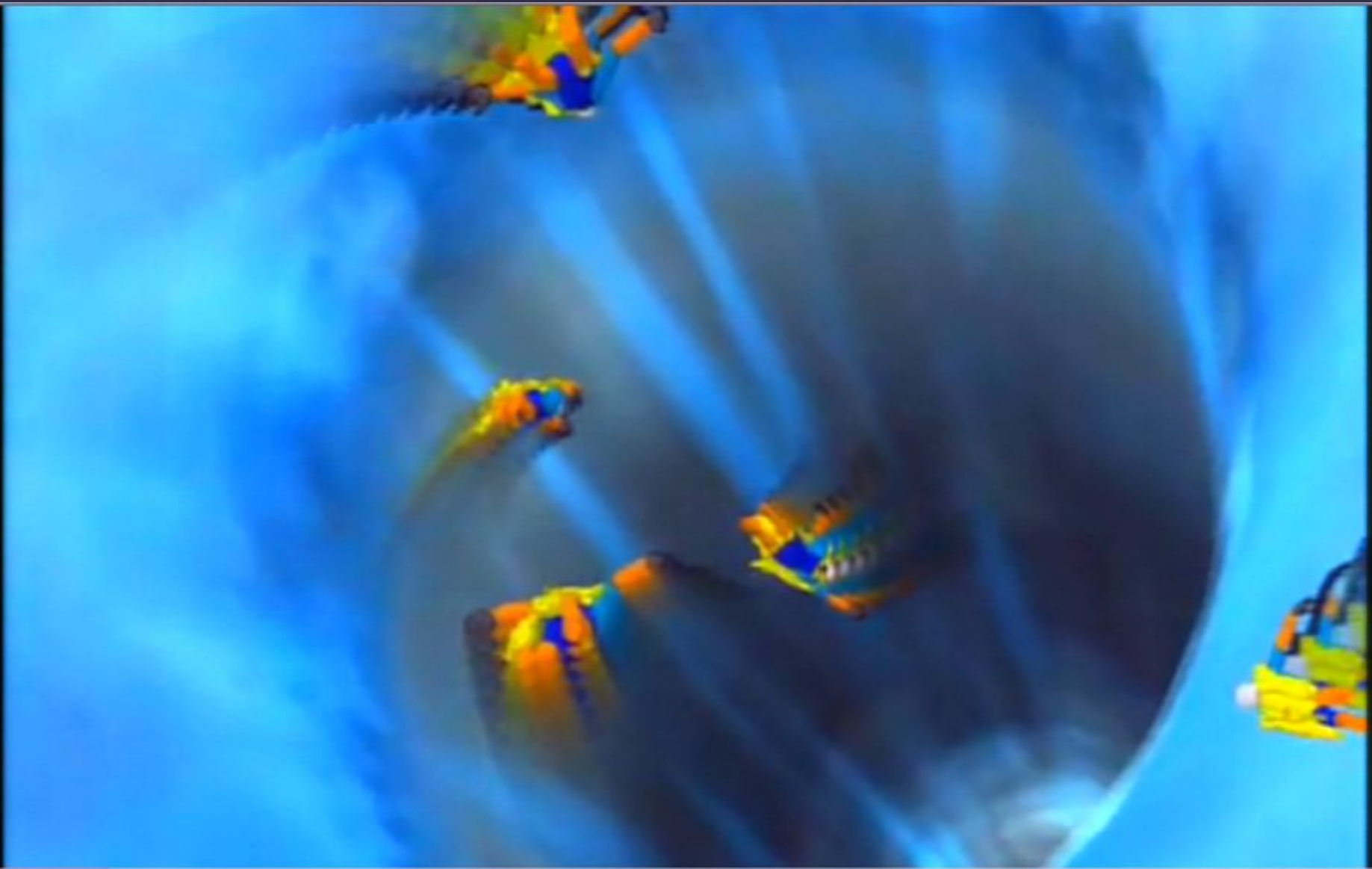
Date: Oct 22, 2010 07:00 PM

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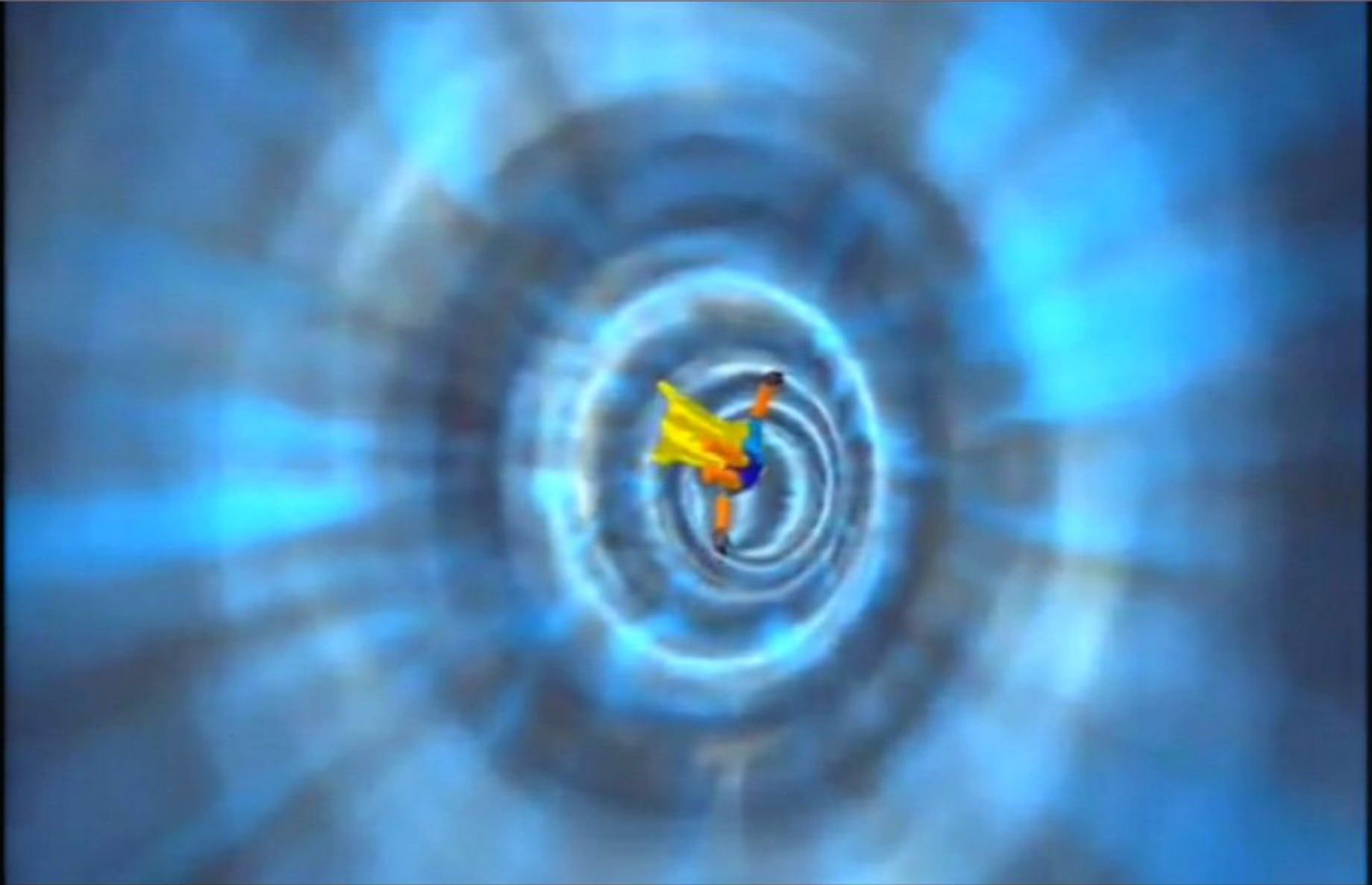
Abstract:

























#t=14 - Windows Internet Explorer



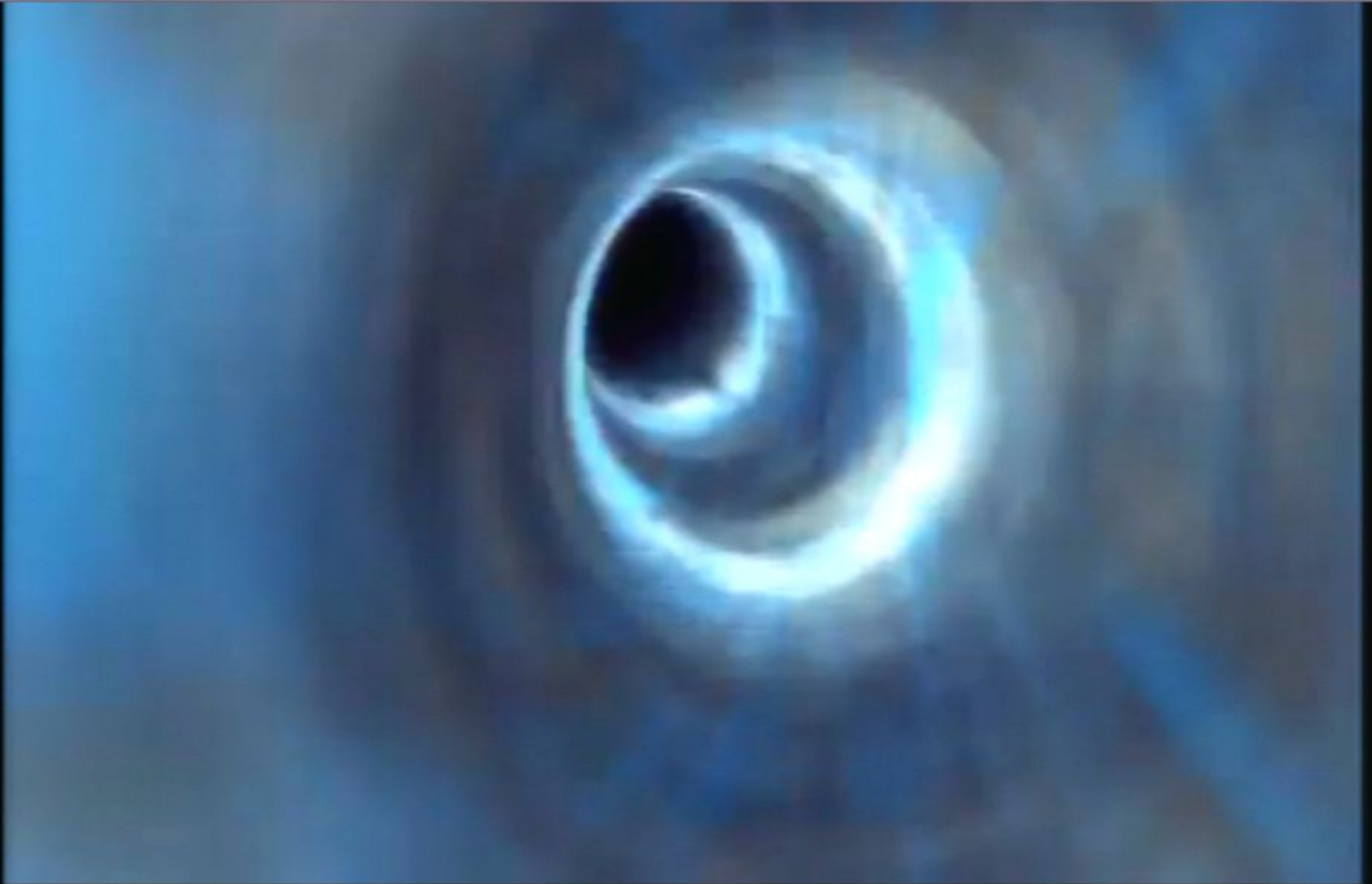
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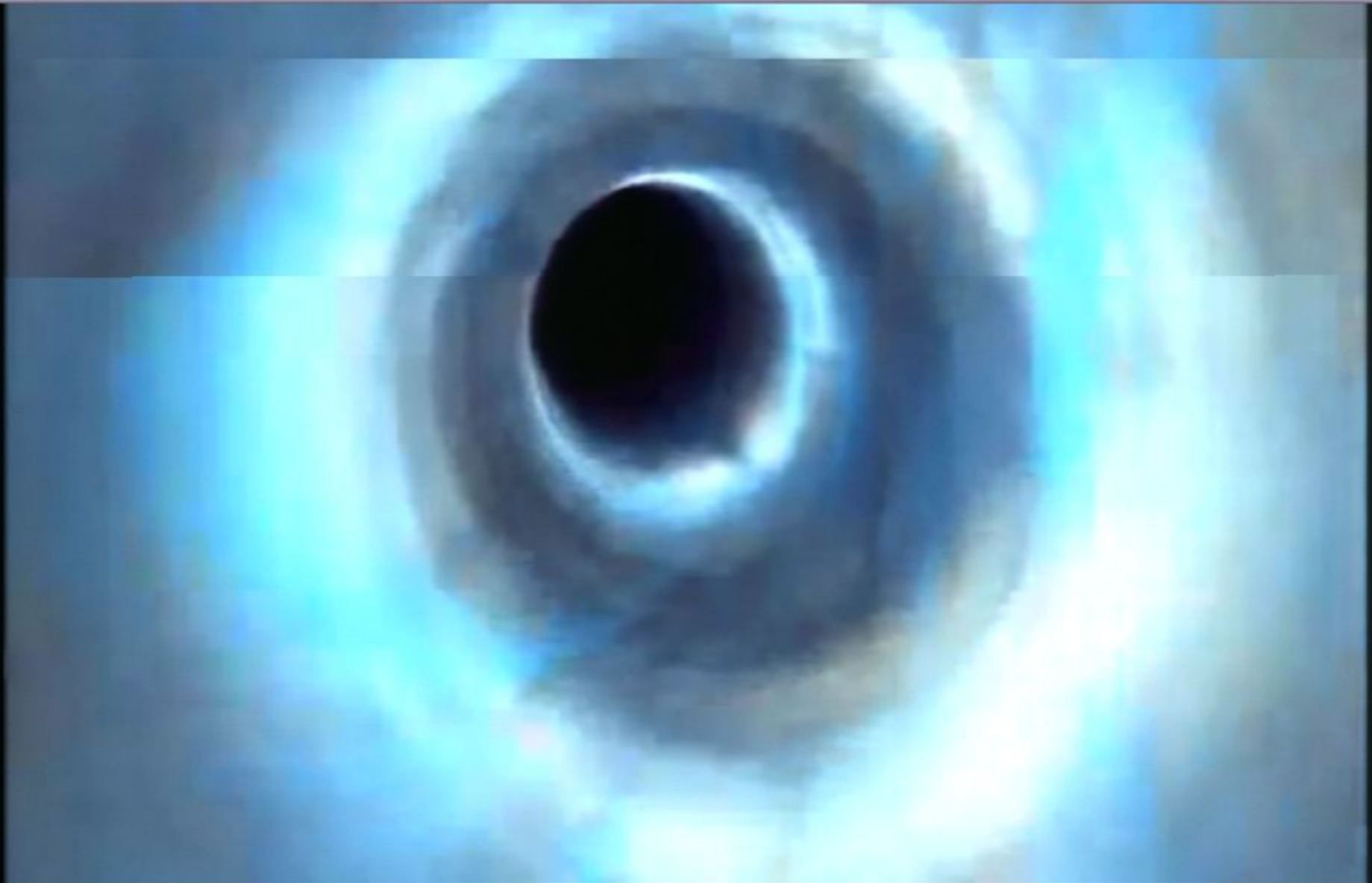


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Internet | Protected Mode: On

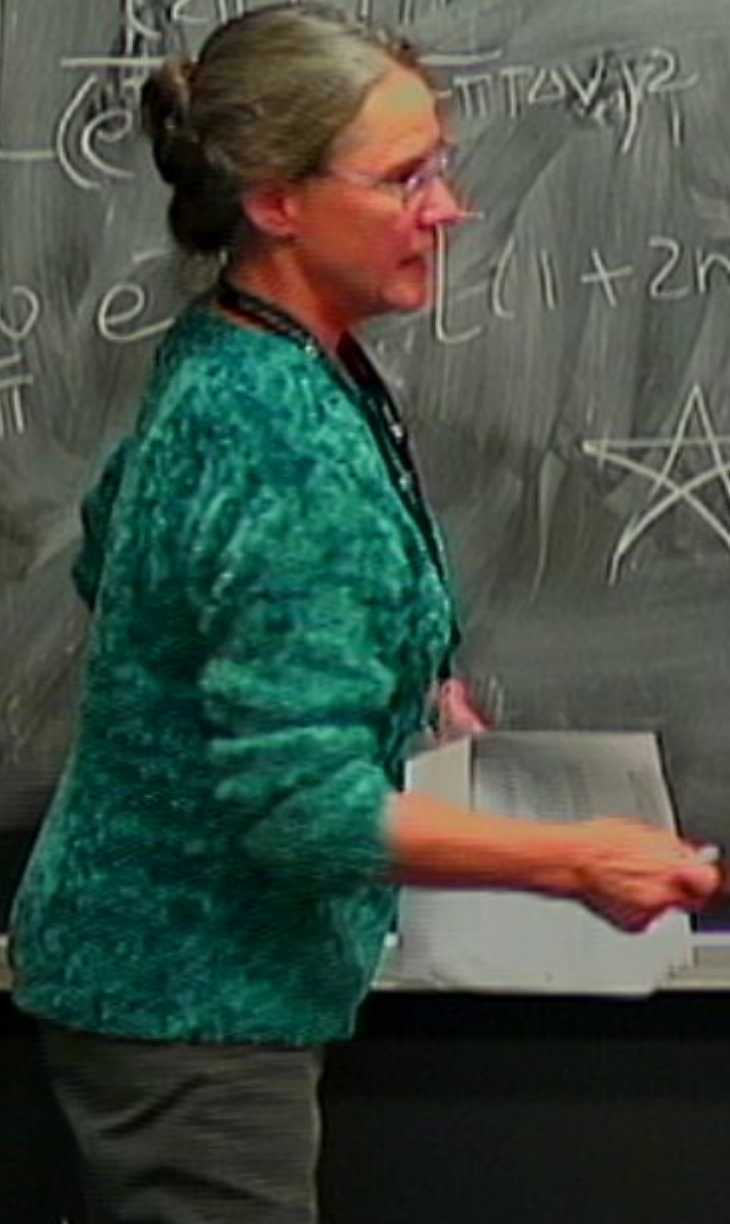
125%





$$G_{\text{syn}}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi\tau)^2}{(1 + (2\pi\tau\omega)^2)} \right] \frac{1}{(1 + 2\eta)^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-\dots} \left[(1 + 2\eta)\omega\eta \right]$$



$$G_{\text{syn}}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi)^2}{(\pi\Delta v - e^{-\pi\Delta v})^2} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{\pi} e^{-i\omega\Delta v} [(1+2\eta)\omega\eta]$$



$$G_{\text{syn}}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi)^2}{(2\pi\Delta V - e^{-\pi\Delta V})^2} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega\Delta V} [(1+2\eta)\omega\eta]$$



$$G_{\text{syn}}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi T)^2}{(\pi T \Delta V - e^{-\pi T \Delta V})^2} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega \Delta V} [(1+2\eta)\omega\eta]$$



$$G_{\text{syn}}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi\tau)^2}{(2\pi\tau\Delta\nu - e^{-\pi\tau\Delta\nu})^2} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega\Delta\nu} [(1+z\eta)\omega\eta]$$



$$G_{syn}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi T)^2}{(2\pi T \Delta V - e^{-\pi T \Delta V})^2} \right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega \Delta V} [(1 + 2\eta)\omega \eta]$$



$$G_{syn}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi T)^2}{(\pi T \Delta V - e^{-\pi T \Delta V})^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{k_0}{\pi} e^{-i\omega \Delta V} [(1 + 2\eta)\omega \eta]$$



$$G_{syn}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi T)^2}{(\pi T \Delta V - e^{-\pi T \Delta V})^2} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega \Delta V} [(1 + 2\eta)\omega \eta]$$



$$G_{syn}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi\tau)^2}{(\pi\tau\Delta v - e^{-\pi\tau\Delta v})^2} \right]$$

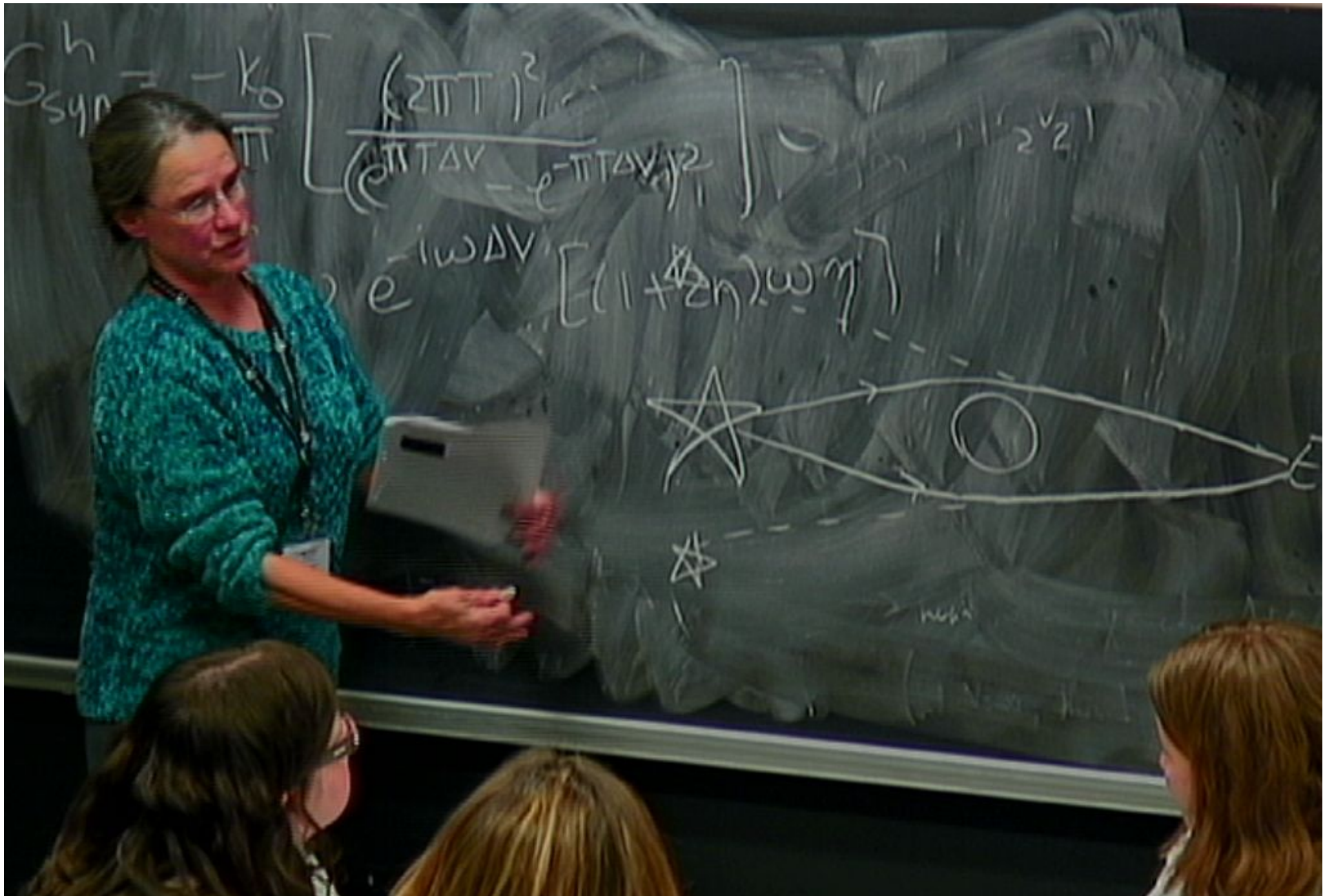
$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega\Delta v} \left[(1 + 2\eta)\omega\eta \right]$$



$$G_{syn}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi T)^2}{(\pi T \Delta V - e^{-\pi T \Delta V})^2} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega \Delta V} [(1 + 2\eta)\omega \eta]$$





$$G_{syn}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi T)^2}{(\pi T \Delta V - e^{-\pi T \Delta V})^2} \right]$$

$$e^{-i\omega\Delta V} [(1 + z\eta)\omega\eta]$$



$$G_{syn}^h = -\frac{k_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{(2\pi\Delta V)^2}{(2\pi\Delta V - e^{-\pi\Delta V})^2} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega\Delta V} [(1 + \epsilon\eta)\omega\eta]$$



